Bath Telegraph....EXTRA.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Twenty Sixth Congress, First Session.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,

and flouse of Representatives;

I regret that I cannot on this occasion ongratulate you that the past year has been ne of unalloyed prosperity. The ravages of re and disease have painfully afflicted otherwise flourishing portions of our country, ad serious embarrassments yet derange the ade of many of our cities. But, notwith-anding these adverse direcumstances, that meral prosperity which the control of the country and the country which the country was a country which the country which the country was a country was a country was a country which the country was a country and serious embarrassments yet derange the trade of many of our cities. But, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, that general prosperity which has been heretofore so bountifully bestowed upon us by the Anthor of all good, still continues to call for our warm gratitude. Especially have we reason to rejoice in the exuberant harvests which have lavishly recompensed well directed industry, and given to it that sure reward which is vainly sought in visionary speculations. I cannot indeed view without peculiar satisfaction the evidences afforded by the past season of the benefits that spring from the steady devotion of the husbandman to his honorable pursuit. No means of individual comfort is more certain, and no source of national prosperity so sure. Nothing san coincensate a people for a dependance tipon others for the broad they eat; and that cheerful abundance on which the happiness of every one so much depends, is to be looked for nowhere with such sure reliance as in the industry of the agriculturist and the bounties of the earth.

With foreign countries our relations ex-

rey one so much depeals, is to be looked for newhere with such sure reliance as in the industry of the agriculturist and the bouncies of the earth.

With foreign countries our relations exhibit the same favorable aspect which was presented in my last ynual message, and afford continued proof of the wisdom of the pacific, just and forbearing policy adopted by the first Administration of the Federal Government, and pursued by its successors. The extraordinary powers vested in me by an act of Congress, for the defence of the country in an emergency, considered so far probably as to require that the Executive should possess ample means to meet it, have been attended with no other result than to increase, by the confidence thus reposed in me, my obligations to maintain, with religious exactness, the cardinal principles thing govern our intercourse with other nations. Happily, in our pending questions will Great Britain, out of which this unnuar grant of authority arose, nobling has occurred to require its exertion; and as it is about to return to the Legislature, I trust that for future necessity may call for its exercises by them of the Government.

For the settlement of our North Eastern boundary, the proposition proposed by Great Britain for a commission of exploration and survey, has been received, and a counter project, including also carried to design the design of the country in the country of the country

tution, by which the General government is made the organ of negotiating, and deciding upon the particular interest of the states on whose frontiers these lines are to be traced. To avoid another controversy in which a state government might rightfully claim to have her wishes consulted, previously to the conclusion of the conventional arrangements concerning her right of jurisdiction or territory, I have thought it necessary to call the attention of the Government of Great Britain to another portion of our conterminous dominion, of which the division still remains to be adjusted. I refer to the line from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most North Western point of the Lake of the Woods, stipulations for the settlement of which are stipulations for the settlement of which are to be found in the 7th article of the treaty of Ghent. The commissioners appointed under that article by the two governments having differed in their opinions, made separate reports, according to its stipulations, upon the points of disagreement, and these difference are now to be submitted to the arbitration of some friendly sovereign or state. The dissome friendly sovereign or state. The disputed points should be settled and the line designated, before the Territorial Government, of which it is one of the boundaries. takes its place in the Union as a State; and

takes its place in the Union as a State; and I rely upon the cordial co-operation of the British Government to effect that object.

There is every reason to believe that disturbances like those which lately agitated the neighboring British Province, will not again prove the sources of border contention, or interpose obstacles to the continuance of that good understanding which is the mutual interest of Great Britain and the United States

This generous feeling they cherish towards the most distant nations: and it was natural therefore, that it should be awakened with

to their character, as a community, to seek the gratification of those feelings in acts which violate their duty as citizens, endanger the peace of their country, and tend to bring upon it the stain of a violated faith towards foreign nations. If, zealous to confer benefits on others, they appear for a moment to lose sight of the permanent obligations imposed upon them as citizens, they are seldom long misled. From all the information I receive, confirmed to some extent, by personal observation, I am satisfied that no one can now hops to engage in such enterprises without encountering public indignation, in addition to the severest penaltics of the law.

Recent information also leads me to hope that the emigrants from her Majesty's Provinces, who have sought refuge within our boundaries, are disposed to become peaceable residents, and to abstain from all attempts to endanger the peace of that country which has afforded them an asyluin. On a roview of the occurrences on both sides of the line, it is satisfactory to reflect, that in almost every complaint against our country, the offence may be traced to emigrants from the Provinces who have sought refuge here. In the few instances in which they were aided by citizens of the United States, the acts of these misguided men were not only in direct contravention of the laws and well known wishes of their own government, but met with the decided disapprobation of the people of the United States.

1 regret to state the appearance of a different spirit among her Majesty's subjects in the Canadas. The sentiment of hostility to our people and institutions, which have been se frequently expressed there, and the disregard of our rights which have been manifested on some occasions, have, I am sorry to say, been applauded and encouraged by the people, and even by some of the subordinate local authorities of the Provinces. The chief officers in Canada fertunately have not entertained the same feeling, and have probably prevented excesses that must have been fatal to the peace

The King of the Netherlands has also, in further illustration of his character for justice and of his desire to remove every cause of dissatisfaction, made compensation for an American vessel captured in 1800 by a French privater, and carried into Caracoa, where the proceeds were appropriated to the use of the colony, then, and for a short time after, under the dominion of Holland.

The death of the late Sultan has produced no alteration in our relations with Turkey. Our newly appointed Minister Resident has reached Constantinople, and I have received assurances froin the present Ruler that the obligations of our treaty, and those of friendship, will be justified by himself in the same spirit that actuated his illustrious father.

I regret to be obliged to inform you that no convention for the settlement of the claims of our citizens apon Mexico has yet been ratified by the Government of that country. The first convention formed for that purpose was not presented by the President of Mexico for the approbation of its Congress, from the helief that the King of Prussia, the arbitrator in case of disagreement in the joint commission to be appointed by the United States and Mexico, would not consent to take upon himself that friendly office. Although not entirely satisfied with the course pursued by Mexico, I felt no hesitation in receiving in the most conciliatory spirit the explanation offered, and also cheerfully consented to a new convention, in order to arrange the puyments proposed to be made to our citizens, in a manner which, while equally just to them, was deemed less onerous and inconvenient to the Mexican Government. Relying confidently upon the intentious of that government, Mr Ellis was directed to repair to Mexico, and diplomatic intercourse has been resumed between the two countries.

The new convention has, he informs us, been recently submitted to the President of that Republic to this Congress, under circumstances which promise a speedy ratification; a result which I cannot allow myself to doubt.

national character, and the protection of citizens in their civil and political rights.

The creation, in time of peace, of a debt The creation, is time of peace, of a debt likely to become permanent, is an evil for which there is no equivalent. The rapidity with which many of the States are apparently approaching to this condition, admonishes us of our own detics, in a manner too impossive to be disregarded. One, not the least important, is to keep the Federal Government always in a condition to the second of the condition to the least important, is to keep the Federal Government always in a condition to d.scharge, with ease and vigor, its highest functions, should their exercise be required by any sudden conjuncture of public affairs—a condition to which we are always express, and which may occur when it is to this end, it is indisdensable that the linear ces should be untrammeled, and its resonrces as far as practicable, unincumbered. No circumstance could pressure the service between the conditions of the condition of the conditions of the condition of cumstance could present greater obstacles to the accomplishment of these vitally impor-tant objects, than the creation of an onerous national debt. Our own experience, and als national deal. Our own experience, and also that of other nations, have demonstrated the unavoidable and femalal rapidity with which a public debt is increased, when the Government has once surrendered itself to the rucessitics by new loans. The struggle, therefore, on our part, to be successful, must be made at the threshold. To make our efforts effective, severe economy is necessary. This is the surest provision for the national welfare; and it is, at the same time, the best preserva-tive of the principles on which our institu-tions rest. Simplicity and economy in the affairs of State have never failed to chasten and invigorate Republican principles, while these have been as surely subverted by na-tional predignlitt, under substance specifies. tional prodigalits, under whatever specious pretexts it may have been introduced or fostered.

d to be a general effort in behalf of poprights, and which in some instances missioners of both governments met in N. Orleans in Aug. last. The joint commission posed to all intermeddling with the intermediate of the present moment their force is augmented by the effect of their policy upon the institutions was organised, and adjourned to convene at the same place on the 12th of October. It is presumed to be now in the performance of its ductar. The new government of Texas has shown its desire to callivate friendly relations with us, by a prompt reparation for injuries complained of in the case of two vessels of the United States.

With Central America a convention has been concluded for the renewal of its former caty with the United States. This was not receipts; indeed it is additioned the present moment their force is augmented by the effect of their policy upon the institutions are placed in the effect of their policy upon the institutions are placed for the newless; but at the several ports designated by the effect of their policy upon the institutions are placed for the newless; but at the sumed to be now in the performance of its ductar.

The new government of Texas has shown its design the intermediations cannot be lest upon designated by the effect of their policy upon the institutions are placed for the newless; but at the present moment their force is augmented by the effect of their policy upon the institutions are placed for the newless; but at the sufficiently relations of intermediations of

The factors of the section of the control of the co

rious attention of Congress; and as connect-ing itself intunately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United

In conformity with the expressed wishes of Congress, an attempt was made in the spring to terminate the Florida war by negotiation. It is to be regretted that these huand that the effort to bring these unhappy difficulties to a satisfactory conclusion, have failed. But after entering into solemn engagements with the Commanding General, the Indians, without any provocation, recommenced their acts of treachery and murder. The renewal of hontilities in that Territory readers it necessary that I should recommend to your favorable consideration the plan which will be submitted to you by the Secretary of War, in order to enable that de-rea ment to conduct them to a successful is-

Having had an opportunity of personally aspecting a portion of the troops during the ast summer, it gives me pleasure to hear testimony to the success of the effort to improve their discipline, by keeping them together in as large bodies as the nature of our service will permit. I recommend, therefore, that commodious and permanent barracks be conhigh state of their discipline and excellent police, be evils resulting to the service from the deficiency of company officers, were very apparent, and I recommend that the staff of-

the guards before recommended, would also, I am persuaded, add considerably to the resemble for several years, and prove in other rement in general perform their public duties.

the guards below recommendation of the revenue for several years, and prove in other respects just and beneficial.

Your early consideration of the subject is, therefore, once more earnestly requested.

The present condition of the defences of our principal recipions and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the presented by the accompanying report of the carry and secondary of War, calls for the early and secondary of the most important duties of the required for the accommedation of the public.

It is one of the most important duties of the provide and maintain for the use of the people of the States the be practicable mail establishment. To arrive that end it is indispensible that the Post Office Department shall be enabled to control the hours at which the mails shall be carried over railroads of the compensation now provided by law, or from unreasonable demands by any of the rail-roap companies, the subject is of such general importance as to requier the prompt attention of

by Departments already employ steamboats in their service, and although it is by no means de-sirable that the Government should undertake the transportation of passengers or freight as a business, there can be no reasonable objection to raining bouts, temperarily, whenever it may be necessary to put down attempts at extortion,

not, therefore, be usefully referred to as a test of the comparative safety of either. Additional information will be furnished by the report of the Treasury, in reply to a call made upon that officer by the House of Representatives at the last session, requiring detailed information on the subjects of defauls by public officers or agents under each Administration, from 1736 to 1837.

This document will be submitted to you in a few days. The general results, (independent of

few days. The general results, (independent of the Post Office, which is kept separately, and will be stated oy itself,) so far as they bear upor the Post Office, which is kept separately, and will be stated oy itself.) so far as they bear upon this subject, arc. that losses which have been, and are likely to be, sustained, by any class of agents, have been—the greatest by banks, including, as required in the resolution, their depreciated paper received for public dues; that the next largest have been by "sbursing officers, and the least by collectors and receivers. If the losses on duty bonds are included, they alone will be threefold those by both collectors and receivers. Our whole experience, therefore, furnishes the strongest evidence that the decired legislation of Uongress is alone wanting to insure in these operations the highest degree of security and facility. Such also appears to have been the experience of other nations. From the results of inquiries made by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the practice among them, I am enabled to state that in twenty-two out of twenty-seven foreign Governments, from which undoubted information has been obtained, the public moneys are kept in charge of public officers. This concurrence of opinion in layer of that system is perhops as great as exists on any question of internal administration.

the transportation of passengers or freight as a business, there can be no reasonable objection to ranning boats, temporarily, whenever it may be necessary to put down attempts at extrotion, to be discontinued as soon as reasonable contracts can be obtained.

The suggestions of the Postanster General relative to the inadequacy of the legal allowance to witnesses in cases of prescutions for mail depredations, merits year serious consideration. The safety of the mails require that such service ther in service there in service the citizen whose time is repuired to be given to the citizen whose time is repuired to be given to the bublic demands not only that his expenses shall be paid, but that he shall receive a reasonable communication and one from the Treasury Department will be presented to Congress in a few days.

The Reports from the War, Navy and Post office Departments will accompany this communication and one from the Treasury Department will be presented to Congress in a few days.

For various details in respect to the matters in charge of these departments, I would refer you will find in them many valuable suggestions.

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The report that set the establishment of the performance of duties refer to will be found to contain a few properties of points of the few properties of the classification of the r

Recent events have also continued to be this duties, a great new objections to such a connection